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The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 5, 1884, was:

Total for the week.

One Out of Three.

Here are three things that the Washington Post thinks should happen in 1884:

I. The enactment of a law in accordance with the doctrine of a tariff for revenue.

" II. The election of a Demogratic reform President.

The first of these is impossible. It is true the Committee on Ways and Means can introduce a bill providing for a readjustment of the tariff on a revenue basis, but even if the bill got through the House, it would have no chance of passing the Senate. President ARTHUR would never be put to the trouble of vetoing it. The nearest approach that the Democratic party can make to such a law is for the Committee of Ways and Means to frame a revenue tariff bill, and for the Democratic National Convention to adopt the platform of a tariff for revenue, and go before the country, and let it be voted on. But that would doubtless make the election of a Democratic President also an impossibility. The two things cannot both be done.

When we come to the third proposition of our contemporary's catalogue, however, hope springs again. Here is something that can be accomplished. Furthermore, it ought to be accomplished. We ought to be both friendly and at peace with all the world moreover, international peace and friendship are mainly the principles on which rest the ideas so stoutly advocated by the majority of those able statesmen who support Mr. CARLISLE. But that is no reason why everybody, protectionists as well as free traders, should not go in for it. In the attainment of this last object the Post deserves all encouragement and assistance.

The State Engineer and the Forests.

The gentleman who was State Engineer and Surveyor last year considers at some length the Adirondack scheme in his annual report just submitted to the Legislature. The relations of the Adirondack region to the water supply of the canals receives his attention. The construction of a dam and reservoir at the head of Forestport Pond, at an estimated cost of \$40,000, in order to increase the supply of water delivered from Black River to the canal, is recommended and a sufficient water supply for the canal is promised from damming up the ponds and streams of the wilderness, without further action to protect the forests which now feed these ponds and streams.

It is perfectly true that the water supply now derived from the Adirondaci region can be so regulated by careful storage that its availability for summer use may be still greatly increased. There are yet many lakes situated in the heart of the wilderness whose waters can be turned into the canal whenever it may be found necessary to divert them from their natural There are numerous objections nevertheless, to the construction of artificial reservoirs upon a large scale or to the re-

moval of streams from their natural channel Such reservoirs are expensive to build they require constant and costly repairs. They, of course, destroy the forests growing upon the ground which they occupy; they breed deadly and contagious diseases; they menace constantly the country below them with inundation and overflow from the sudden breaking away of the dams which confine their waters. A very considerable portion of the water, too, spread out in shallow basins is lost by evaporation, while the gradual filling up of such basins by the wash of stones and soil from steep slopes deprived of the protecting covering of the forest is inevitable, especially in mountainous regions

like the Adirondack wilderness. Such reservoirs have been of great use in regulating the water supply of the canal, and they must continue to do so. It is not safe, however, to depend upon them solely as a means for supplying the canal with water. They are useful in a forest-clad region; they may become an element of great danger in the same region stripped of its

The best reservoir is the forest-covered soil Loss by evaporation is reduced to a minimum, while from such a reservoir the water finds its way gradually and slowly to the streams at the exact season of the year when it is needed. Any scheme for furnishing a supply of water to the Hudson River or the Eric Canal by a system of storage basins which does not embrace the preservation of the forests must fail. It will fail because the forests are essential to the permanency of the reservoirs themselves, and to prevent loss of water by evaporation and superficial flow. Without the forests it will be found impossible to prevent the gradual filling up of any reservoir which the science of the engineer may be able to devise, or to prevent such losses of water that even the heavy rainfall enjoyed by the northern part of the State will not be sufficient to maintain the water supply of our streams.

The State Engineer of last year is of opinion that it would cost the State \$50,000,000 to obtain control of the Adirondack forests. He is a little sanguine, perhaps, about the value of Adirondack property. Still, he knows a good deal about it. He is the reputed author of the glowing prospectus of the Adirondack Railroad. He is also the consulting engineer of the Adirondack Railroad, and receives a salary for his services to that corporation. The Adirondack Railroad has 500,000 acros of for est land in the wilderness to sell

Modest as Well as Great.

We copy in full from the latest edition of Major BEN PERLEY POORE'S Congressional Directory, just published, the chapter which contains the autobiography of the only Republican-Independent-royal-flush member of the present House of Representatives. Every body will read what the Hon. Thomas Pos-TERHOUSE OCHILTREE has to say about his own illustrious career:

"THOMAS P. OCHILTREE of Galveston is the first native Taxan ever elected to the Congress of the United dates.

"He was educated in the public schools of Texas.

"He volunteered at the age of seventeen as aprivate in Capt. Jons G. Watana's company of Texas Rangers in the campaign against the Apache and Comanche In-

on the staffs of Gen. Ton GERRY, Gen. Dick Taylon, and Gen. Sister, and honorable mention was made of his sar-

vices under special orders from Gens. Longstung, Tax-LOR, GREEN, and SAM B. MARRY.

"After the cessation of hostilities Col. Continues ac-epted the situation in good faith, and was appointed nited States Marshal of Texas by President Grant. "He was appointed Commissioner of Emigration to Europe for Texas, and in that capacity paid several

"In the canvase of 1842 his district embraced 37,000 square miles of territory, containing 27 countles, reaching from Galveston on the Gulf to Eagle Pass on the Ric Grande. He was elected to the Forty eighth Congress as n Independent candidate, receiving 12,160 votes agains ,016 votes for Pixplay, Democrat."

This statesman, a hero at seventeen and before he is fifty the chosen representative in Congress of a district considerably bigger than Ireland or Indiana, disposes in a few short lines of events which would fill volumes. What a vista of history is opened by

his simple remark that when he laid down his sword at the end of the late civil war he seepted the situation in good faith." Suppose that Col. OCHILTREE had declined to accept the situation. Suppose that he had refused to lay down his sword.

Incomprehensible as it may appear to Col. OCHILTBEE'S admirers in Mexico and in Europe, the Government of the United States is still harassing him with a judgment amounting to a few miserable thousands of dollars. Does such a career as is only too briefly indicated in Col. OCHILTREE's autoblography count for nothing? Suppose, we say, he had refused in 1865 to accept the situation; where would the Government have been then?

Huntington's Portrait of Huntington

People who have read the Huntington etters attentively, have made the acquaintmee of a shrewd, energetic, and cheerful character, totally deficient in the moral sense. There is nothing sham about Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON; not a trace of hypocrisy n his organization. His business was to buy votes in Congress, to bribe public officials, to put up jobs against the Government, to deceive and mislead public opinion, o get money out of the public Treasury for he benefit of himself and his associates, and he went about that business directly and cheerfully, and with as little sense of degradation as if it had been the most honorable business in the world. If he refrained rom proclaiming his theories and methods o everybody as frankly as he confided them o Gen. Colton, it was because that would have defeated his plans, not because he was shamed of himself.

He was not a shamed of himself, and prob bly is not to-day. Railroad ties were for sale, and he bought them; Senators and Representatives were for sale, and why should ne not buy them too? He paid cash to engineers and surveyors for running a line; why should be not pay cash to legislators for voting him the right of way? In order to lock Tom Scott's game, it became desirable o arouse public sentiment against the subsidy policy in general. Huntington hired Dr. Gwin to take the field as an anti-subsidy agitator, and sent lobbyists to Albany and Richmond to urge the passage of anti-subsidy resolutions. HUNTINGTON now wants Congress to confirm to him the very land grant against which he virtuous utterances of his hired apostles were then directed. But we venture to say that the inconsistency of this proceeding does not trouble him. He does not see the nconsistency at all. He was playing a great game for dollars, and thought all means leritimate that adapted themselves to its constantly changing phases. He was ready to renounce even his hostility to Tom Scorr if money was to be made by striking hands with the enemy. "I notice what you say," he writes to Colton, "about our fight with FOM Scorr and others. My idea is to fight them all until it is for our interest to make riends, and then to quit and work with them.

It is interesting to note Mr. HUNTINGTON'S private opinion of the other great operators against whom he was pitted, just as it is ineresting to know what BISMARCK really hought of GAMBETTA, or what MAPLESON hinks of Arrey. For Tom Scorr's abilities. HUNFINGTON evidently felt respect, but he lid not regard himself as the inferior man. 'Scorr is making a very dirty fight," he wrote in 1876, "and I shall try hard to pay him off." "If I do not live." he adds. " to see the grass growing over him, I shall be mistaken. You know I work 365 days in the year when it is necessary." Again: "Scorr is there in ilm." Huntingron watched every move of Scorr's, and studied his game with the interest of an artist as well as that of an adversary. "I believe he can pass his bill," he nforms Couron in March, 1877, "and I think know enough of Washington to know how

For Mr. JAY GOULD's astuteness, on the other hand. Mr. HUNTINGTON manifests an admiration which is sometimes nearly akin o fear. "I do not like to be mixed up with GOULD," he confesses, "in anything where it is possible for him to get control." "I will see Gould again about the new coal company, but have little faith in being able to bring him to any point, although he will alk clever, as you know." He jumps like a hungry pickerel at the first evidence of the weakness of vanity on Gould's part, and hastens to report it to the receptive COLTON: "I called at GOULD's house last night and had a long talk with him [about the coal company]. I told him you had adopted his views almost to the very letter. It seemed to pleas him, and he read your letter a second time and said he believed you had taken his exact view. If he has a weak point. I believe I have found it." This is very interesting, but it would be equally interesting to know how far Jay Gould saw into Huntington at that

same interview. Has the proprietor of the

yacht Atalanta a Colton anywhere to whom

he is in the habit of confiding his bottom

ie can do it."

thoughts and his most secret intentions? The author of these uncommonly candid epistles has a sense of humor quite as strong as his sense of moral responsibility is weak The letters are full of bright epigrammatic sayings, odd epithets, and unexpected comment. This prophecy concerning the Northern Pacific was written eight years ago The N. P. people are again in the field, but they will not be likely to hurt any one for some time, unless some fellow should lend them some money; then that fellow no doubt would get burt." About the only thing on earth that Huntington seems to dread is the newspaper press. He is in mortal terror of the "damned interviewers," and the chief occasion of anxiety is when his friends, not his enemies, are approached. LELAND STANFORD'S little conversational indiscretions worry him continually. "The damned interviewers may kill us yet," he says. The ill-judged utterances of the Ring press in California fill him with amazement and disgust. There is comical pathos in this remonstrance of his to Colton: "Since some of our people have convinced the public that the Southern Pacific is being built by the

of monopoly against as, it makes it very hard for us; but such is life." As depicted by himself in this correspondence, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON is a man who to his intimate friends frankly confesses what other men would carefully conceal. He does not blush, for the reason that his perceptions

Central Pacific, and they have raised the cry

show him nothing to blush at. As a cor rupter of legislators, Mr. HUNTINGTON is most immoral character. He is less dangerous, however, than a hypocrite in his place would be, and as an open purchase of men he is infinitely less despicable than the souls which have sold themselves se cretly to him for cash.

Proposed Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

At least ten different joint resolutions pro posing amendments to the Constitution o

he United States are now before Congress. Three of these relate to the veto power and are designed to enable the President to object to one or more of the items in any appropriation bill while approving the re nainder of its provisions. One of the three however, also provides that all bills approprinting money shall specify in Federal cur rency the exact amount of each appropria tion and the purposes for which it is made and that Congress shall grant no extra com pensation to any public contractor, officer agent, or servant after the contract shall have been made or service rendered.

We are clearly of the opinion that the Constitution should be so amended as to permit the President to veto items in general appro priation bills; but we do not deem the pro hibition in regard to extra compensation sufficiently important to be introduced into the fundamental law.

The seven other proposed amendments now under more or less serious consideration relate to various subjects of social and polit leal interests. Senator Voorhers of Indi ana wants all postmasters, revenue collectors Judges, marshals, and United States attor neys to be elected by the people of the States in which their duties are to be per formed, and he would empower the State Legislatures to prescribe the manner of their election. This proposition is probably in

Senator Mongan of Alabama would give he President power to approve or disap prove separately the items in River and Har bor bills. The authority thus conferred would be too limited. It should extend to all appropriation bills, as would be the ease under the language of the three amendments first mentioned.

Another amendment is advocated by M LAPHAM of this State, as follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United State itates or by any State on account of sex. Sec. 2 The Congress shall have power, by appropr

te legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article We are in favor of submitting this propo lition to the several States for adoption of rejection. The question of woman suffrage like the tariff, should be settled and got out of the way, for the time being at least.

A long amendment "in relation to alco holic liquors and other poisonous beverages' is proposed by Senator Blain of New Hamp shire. It prohibits the manufacture and sale of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors anywhere within the United States or the Territories thereof, from and after the year 1900, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, and scientific purposes and fo use in the arts, and also forbids the importa tion, exportation, and transportation of any such liquors. There is no possibility that this provision, or anything like it, will ever be added to the Constitution of the United States. We doubt whether it would be rati fled by a single Legislature, and even if it re ceived the requisite approval of three-fourths of the States, it could not be enforced.

The Fifteenth amendment to the Constitu tion already provides that the right of citi zens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Senator BUTLER of South Carolina desires to amend this amendment by inserting the word "nativity," so that it will forbid any restriction of the suffrage on account of nativity, race color, or previous condition of servitude We suppose this is aimed at the distinctions in respect to citizens of alien birth still

maintained in some of the States. In the House of Representatives Mr SPRINGER of Illinois has submitted a proposition to amend the Constitution by prohibiting special legislation by Congress, and declaring that all local, private, or special enactments shall be null and void. His great force, but I think I can take care of amendment also provides for the adjudication and determination of all claims against the United States by such tribupals as Con

gress may establish for that purpose. Mr. HERBERT of Alabama has also brought in an amendment directly affecting Congress It provides that the House of Representa tives shall be composed of not more than three hundred and fifty-one members. We

doubt the wisdom of any such restriction. There can be no more important legisla tion than that which is designed to effect changes in the fundamental law of the land and the people should study every alteration in the Constitution which is seriously advo cated, and make known to their represents tives their opinions in regard to each

An Election Sermon.

The Massachusetts Legislature was organ zed last Wednesday, and when that work had been completed the House, in accordance with a time-honored custom, notified the Governor, through a committee, that it "was ready to attend public worship." The committee soon reported that "his Excellency was pleased to say that he would attend forthwith, and that carriages had been provided for the members."

Thereupon all hands proceeded to the rotunds of the Capitol, and with becoming dignity entered the carriages and were driven to the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church, where the Rev. Dr. MINER was to preach the election sermon, so called. The carriages were "big back sleighs," and Gov. BUTLER and his staff led the line, which was escorted by a company of militia. It was raining hard, and, according to the Boston newspapers, "the slush was half-leg deep in the little ponds and snowbanks of the street, and everything was soaking and disagreeable." The Governor and Legislature therefore, attended worship under great

difficulties. Dr. MINER's election sermon was upon the subject, "The Rectitude of Government the Source of its Power." In opening the discourse he congratulated the members of the Legislature on their great opportunities, and in closing it gave Gov. BUTLER a first-rate puff. It was evident who had been the Universalist preacher's candidate for Governor Permit me to offer you respectful congratulations," said Dr. MINEB, addressing Gov. BUTLER. "Your great success through a long professional career, achieved by extraordinary ability and rare personal energy, command in this hour of retirement from the Gubernatorial office general recognition. Then he recounted the military triumphs of the General, his "heroic rectitude and firm justice in New Orleans," and closed: " A similar heroism as Governor of Massachusetts, in the face of as bitter partisanship as often falls to the lot of a public man to encounter. cannot but be salutary in its influence upon all weak men among your successors.

However agreeable those words of the court

fear that they aroused in many of the congregation feelings which did not harmonize with their religious surroundings.

But in the course of his sermon the preso er gave utterance to sentiments which must have been far from pleasing to Gov. BUTLER. How did these propositions strike him?

"Other evils need attention. Ignorant immigrants must be sducated. It is a question whether parochial schools of the Romish Church can be consistently tole-ated by our Government, and it is an equally grave roblem whather it should welcome to citizens body acknowledging superior allegiance to any foreign potentate whatever. As foreigners and religionists w welcome them, but as depredators upon home liberty whether civil or religious, we reject them with the ut most intensity of purpose."

There was a time in Massachusetts when a Universalist preacher would not have been able to utter there there or any other sent! ments. The old Puritans would have had no juestion as to what ought to be done with him They would have had no doubt as to whether a man who did not believe in hell should be olerated. They would have put him ou forthwith.

But now, having gained toleration for him self. Dr. MINED wants to be intelerant on his own account. He wants to shut up the Ro man Catholic schools, and keep out the Ro man Catholics because they believe in the Pope. The Catholics, of course, have a right to establish as many schools as they please and there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which makes a believer in the Pope ineligible for citizenship, and certainly he is not any less desirable as a citizen than a man who does not believe in hell.

Democrats on the Federal Bench.

"It is thought that Judge Love, being Democrat, will hardly be recognized. This statement occurs in a telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, in reference to the vacancy

States for the Eighth Circuit, to be cause by the retirement of Judge McChary. The Democrat to whom reference is thus made is the Hon. James M. Love, now District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa. Judge Love is a Virginian by birth, a gentleman of the old school, an excellent lawyer, and one of the few Democrats still remaining on the Fed-

in the office of Circuit Judge of the United

dates that of every other District Judge. Since Mr. Lincoln came in as President the judicial appointments under the national Government have been exclusively Republican. Would it not be a good thing at least to promote a Democratic Judge, even if original appointments are to be denied to Democrats?

eral bench. We believe his commission ante-

Here is an opportunity for the President to show a wise and intelligent liberality. No Judge in the Eighth Circuit stands higher than Judge Love in the estimation of the people or the bar there, and his promotion would afford another instance of the sagacity which has thus far characterized President ARTHUR'S administration in respect to judicial appointments.

Villainy on the Sea.

The great and increasing loss of life and property at sea of recent years is inducing the British Board of Trade to make vigorous efforts to devise remedies for a state of things which is not only lamentable, but also outrageous, because a large part of the destruction is due to carelessness, and even o deliberate intention.

In a circular which he has issued on the subject, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the President of the Board of Trade, says that "no shipowne of reputation and character will deny that a considerable proportion of these losses is due to preventable causes." Bad seamanship and bad construction are responsible in many cases, but it must not be forgotten that in many others "the loss of a ship is a profitable transaction to the owners. The ship may be insured for more than its value the freight may be insured out and home and recovered without deduction for expenses which will not have been incurred if the ship is lost; the cargo may be insured above its value or at a speculative value Again, the common law liability of the shipowner to shippers of goods and to passengers is now constantly restricted or put an end to by special stipulations in the contract of carriage." The law as it at present stand not only does not make it the shipowner's interest to bring his ship back safe, but even tempts him so to conduct his business as to make it his interest that she shall be unsafe,

and protects him when he has done so. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for Instance, refers to testimony in regard to the subject given before a Parliamentary Commission by Sir THOMAS FARRAR. That witness presented in detail a supposititious case of a ship intended to make a voyage to Calcutta and back, whose owners would make \$25,000 more by having her lost going out, in the Bay of Biscay, perhaps, than by having her complete her round voyage. It might be inferred that this sort of rascality would be prevented by the vigilance of the marine insurance companies, who would refuse risks so fraught with danger. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN says that it is the greatest mistake to suppose that underwriters as a body have an interest in preventing shipwrecks. So long as premiums bear a fair proportion to risks, the more the losses the larger the business of insurance. If there were no shipwrecks there would be no underwriting.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is more particularly suspicious of the shipowners engaged in the coal, timber, and grain trades. Their freights are low because of sharp compe tition, and they may find it to their interest to lose their vessels rather than take their small profits for carriage.

The loss of life at sea, which in 1875-76 was 2,081, was 8,372 in 1881-82. In the last year there were lost 98 British timber-laden ships, with 280 lives; 68 ships loaded wholly or chiefly with grain, and 551 lives; 285 con laden ships, and 756 lives. The total was 451

ships and 1,587 lives. This great actual and proportionate loss undoubtedly justifies Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S suspicion that the destruction of many of the vessels was intentional. All told, England loses three or four thousand lives and about fifty millions of dollars annually by shipwrecks. The President of the Board of Irade does not go so far as to say that the whole of this loss is unnecessary and preventable, but he plainly indicates that it is his opinion that if everybody concerned did his duty very few ships would be lost. And those who know most about the subject will

be the surest to agree with him. The Board of Trade not having sufficient power to remedy the evil. Mr. CHAMBERTAIN proposes a scheme for organizing bodies to assist in the work. The object should be, he explains, "to so arrange the law as to set the keen, restless, argus-eyed interest of commercial men in action on the side of safety; to throw the civil liability for loss and damage where it ought to fall; to put it in the power and to make it the interest those who are injured by shipwreck to seek their remedy in the right place, and to make it certain that those whose ships suffer shipwreck shall lose and not gain by it."

So long as it is for the interest of owners that ships should be wrecked, wrecks will go preacher may have been to Gov. BUTLER, we on increasing, and the loss of life at sea will

be larger every year. Vessels will be run ashore, and collisions will be invited when there is a good chance of making by it.

Indiana Republicans.

The Chicago Times discusses the Republian great men of Indiana who are liable to be nominated by their party as its candidate for President, concluding that BEN HARRISON D onger has a chance.

We do not know much about Mr. HARRIon's prospects. It is possible that they have been obscured by his getting so many of his relations into office. It is really thought obectionable among the mass of people that a public man should employ his official power in taking care of his relatives at the expens of the Trensury.

If any Indiana man is nominated by the Republicans, it would not be surprising if his name should be GRESHAM.

The fifth of January, 1883, was a cold day in New York, but yesterday was colder, and if the Signal Service men are to be trusted we shall

These invasions of cold serve as reminders of the sort of temperature that exists just outside the atmosphere, and against which only the airy blanket surrounding the earth defends us. The cold of empty space is several hundred degrees below zero, and the earth, aided by the heat received from the sun, is fighting a per petual battle against it. If that battle were over lost for the earth, it would be all over with the dwellers upon its surface. In fact, astronomers assure us that the time will come when the cold will gain the victory, and the earth. airless then, as its dead sister the moon i now, will at night He freezing under the bare starlight with never a cloud to protect it, while by day the untempered rays of the sun will scorch its desolate surface with blistering heat It is well in this sort of weather to remember that the atmosphere has more uses than to furnish oxygen for the blood.

The decision in the HIGHIE-VAUGHAN case seems to be the only one that a sane man could ome to after reading the very remarkable evidence which caused so much of mingled cor sternation and merriment to the giggling hoy dens and hobbledchoys of Flatbush. It was gross act of folly on the part of the parents of the plaintiff to induce her to begin proceedings for abandonment. The only possible advantage which can result to anybody except the awyers employed in this ridiculous suit lies in the hope that there will be less miscellan sculation hereafter among Flatbush juveniles.

Secretary Teller has taken the trouble to write a letter denying that he will be a candi date for Senator from Colorado. As he can have but a scanty expectation of continuing in his present office for more than about fourteen months longer, it must be that he doesn't carto return to the Senate, or else that he has sat isfled himself that he can't get the noming tion. Perhaps the latter explanation is the correct one.

The rumor that the sentence of Chaplair Toussaint Mesplie would be so mitigated as to enable him to remain in the army is dissi pated by the announcement that he will be dis missed within ten days. He was found guilt of duplicating his pay accounts; and if a spiritual adviser of the officers and men of the arm had been allowed to commit this offence with out suffering the proper penalty, what must we have expected of those who make no pretensions to be regarded as teachers and models of

We are authorized to state that the Hon Roswell P. Flower doesn't own an interest in the Chicago Herald, or in any other newspaper

The information that Jacmel has followed he example of Jérémie in surrendering to the Government is declared by Haytian representa-tives to be the virtual downfall of the rebellion in the island, This, however, is anticipating results. Miragoane, the first and chief point at which the standard of insurrection was raised, is still deflant. It is true that the death of Bazelais, the head of the revolt, must have been a hard blow to the rebels and now the downfall of Jacmel and Jérémie will have a still more depressing effect on the defenders of Miragoane, who were already closely besieged by the troops of Salomon, Still, until this point capitulates it cannot be said that the insurrection, though circumscribed, is ended

We reget to see that our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, inadvertently speaks of one of the most distinguished and certainly the most lugubrious of civil service reformers as Caron. But the cruel types are and everybody will understand that Mr. DISMAI B. Eaton is meant. He and his illustrious associates are engaged in writing their annual report, and in a few weeks no well-regulated junk shop will be complete without a copy of it. It appears that the Commissioners want a clork at a salary of \$1,400 a year to help them in their arduous labors. This was to be avpected. One of the great objects of Commissions is to have as many clerks and stenogra phore as possible. It seems strange that Earon and his associates only ask for one clerk. Can It be that they are growing modest?

American newspapers conducted by Germans in their native language are numerous among us, but the most distinguished of ther the Staats-Zeitung of this city. In the hands of its presenteditor, Mr. Oswald OTTEN DORFER, it has been raised to a height of ability and influence which make it perhaps even more worthy of consideration than the most re nowned gazette of European Germany. The Staats-Zeitung has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, and, in a long and instructive review of its career published on New Year's Day, it dwells with just satisfaction upon the share it has taken in the event of this memorable period.

The Staats-Zeitung is a newspaper of strong character, clear and decided principles, extensive information, and philosophic spirit. While its impulses are essentially Democratic t has not always supported the party which ears that name. In the election of 1876, however, when Mr. TILDEN led the Democracy as it has not been led since the Staats-Zeibe rave itself to the Democratic cause with enthu siasm and efficiency. Its course then, as at other times, was dictated exclusively by motives of the public welfare. We congratulate Mr. OTTEN PORFER on the proud position of his paper, and we wish for him and for it a long life and hap piness. Would there were more journalists like him, and that purposes as elevated and lisinterested as his might prevail in every sphere of public affairs!

The Christian Era Should have Begun Four To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am

making a list of dates, and find that some authorities give the birth of Christ as having occurred 4 B. C. How The weight of authority seems to show that there was an error of four years in computing the Christian era, and consequently the Saviour was really born 1.888 years ago, or four years efore the year 1 A. D.

Who is a Gentleman !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please tell no to whom you can apply the word gentleman. G. S. That is a question on which doctors differ. The virtues and accomplishments that might be thought requisite for a gentleman, would take too long to enumerate. But probably all would agree that he must tell the truth and pay his debts as soon as possible. In other words, don't cheat.

Putting the Horse Before the Cartman Père Hyacinthe, a few days before he left wn, called on Mr. Bergh at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and left for Mr. Bergh, who was out, his card with this written on it: "Les hommes seront justes onvers les hommes quand its seront chartables envers les animax." [Men will be tast to men when they have learned kindness to brates !

ADIRONDACK FOREST LANDS.

Purchases by the State Said to be Unn

The Chamber of Commerce committee having charge of the project for the preservation of Adirondack forests met yesterday for conference with Senator Koch as to practica plans. Reporters were excluded. After the conference Senator Koch said: "The opinions of the Chamber of Commerce committee have changed somewhat since the committee were appointed, and I think they do not now insist on purchase of large quantities of land by the State. I have no doubt that there will be sub stantial agreement between them and the Senate committee. "The bill to be presented to the Senate at an

early day will provide for the appointment of a

land commission for the protection of the State lands and waterways. The State now own lands and waterways. The State now owns about 750,000 acress of Adirondack lands that have reverted to it. Of this about 5,000 scross has been utterly ruined by cutting, freshets, and forest fires. We think the rest is sufficient to protect the water supply without purchasing more lands. From much of it the soft wood only has been cut. The hard wood which remains is sufficient to protect the water shed, and the future growth of timbor, when the lands are properly protected, will, we think, meet the demand to remedy the present evil.

"I think that the proposition to purchase more land is gradually losing lavor in the light of the evidence brought before the Senate committee as to the amount of land owned by the State and the condition of it. We have no power to regulate the treatment of their lands by private owners. They have the lawful right to cut as much timber as they please. Nothing could stop them but a constitutional amendment or the scizure of their property by the right of eminent domain. But we find that much of the private land has been denuded only of its soft wood, the hard wood having been left on account of the difficulty of getting it to market.

"If Government Commissioners are appointed they can give full protection to the State lands and waterways. They can indicate where wood may be cut with safety; they can prevent the damming of streams, such as lumbermen have been in the habit of making to float down their timber. The Senate bill will provide for a park to be established on the State lands in Herkimer, Franklin, Essex, Hamilton, Lewis, Clinton, and other counters. I think the committee has persuaded the Governor that it is not necessary to buy any more forest lands." about 750,000 acres of Adirondack lands that

The Snow-capped Planet. Perhaps the most interesting celestial even

the year will be the opposition of Mars at the end

the present month. There is so much about this re-markable planet that suggests a close resemblance t the earth, and so many of its surface features and of th natural processes occurring upon it are visible with telscopic aid, that every time it comes to opposition, tha is, gets into a line with the earth and the sun, the eart being in the middle, a battery of telescopes is turne upon it with eager expectation of interesting views not of important discoveries. At opposition Mars appears with small telescopic power like a full-moon of a ruddy linge. As the magnifying power is increased one detail after another of the diversified surface of this distant world comes into view, until it hangs in the field of the telescope a real globe, marked plainly with continents oceans, and islands, and partially covered with clouds. The first physical features of Mars that come int view are the snow caps surrounding his poles. Th southern pole is now inclined toward the earth and small telescope, say of three inches sperture, will y show the circular, gleaming patch of snow the overs the antarctic region of the globe of Mars. The dark ring surrounding the snow field, and sometim called Phillip's Sea, is almost equally distinct, and some of the other seas, or spots that are believed to be seas, can be seen with the same telescope. With a larger telescope more details are visible, and with the large and best all the various features of Martian geography which are represented on some of the wonderfully com-plete maps of Mars that have been constructed can be seen. What a surprising thing it is that men have bee able to make maps and globes representing with a high degree of completeness the surface of a world never much less than forty million miles distant from the earth Large telescopes will, during the present opposition also be able to show the two tiny moons of Mars, which revolve close to the planet, so rapidly that the inner one goes through all the changes from new moon to old oon in less than a day.

Another interesting, thing about Mars which can now so studied is the mysterious network of so-called canals which cover a large portion of the planet's surface, paricularly in the equatorial regions. The idea that there are really canals constructed by inhabitants of the unddy planet can hardly be entertained when it is known that they are sixty miles and more in width.

One thing seems to be pretty certain : Mars has reached much later stage of planetary development than the arth, and if it has inhabitants they may possibly hav attained a degree of civilization incomprehensible to us. At any rate, it is a wonderful world which now beams as a ruddy star in our winter midnight sky.

Warner Miller In Boss,

ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- O'Brien, Biglin, and Mc Cord, the engineers of the New York city machine who came here to sell out Mr. Roosevelt am to elect Titus Sheard Speaker, were a puzzi people who were not inside of the camp few who had closer relations with them got at the secret. The machine engineers were for Sheard, chiefly secause they wanted to keep the New Fork Tribune in ine this year, and because they knew of the tender rel tions that existed between Mr. Warner Miller and Mr.

Whitelaw Reid Old politicians here smiled suggestively when they neard that Mr. Reid's newspaper denied officially that make it appear that it just happened that a gentleman from Herkimer county who knew Miller was elected Speaker only provokes laughter. How is the fact of the election of Miller's factorum, Vrooman, as Clerk of the Senate, and the elevation of his young friend Chick-ering to the Assembly clerkship, to be explained away? How happens it that the New York Central Railroad, from one end to the other, was worked for all of Miller's

men, if Miller is not recognized as boas?

Warner Miller is boss, and he has a New York organ
besides, which is more than Roscoe Conkling could say for himself in his palmiest days. for himself in his paimiest days.

It will be interesting to watch and see whether Miller awards the seat of Laphan; in the United States Senate to Cornell or Reid. The prediction is made here that Reid will be the man, and that Cornell will be nominated

for Governor again in 1885, or for Vice-President on a

A Hurrah Campaign the Thing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-As the question of Presidential candidates becomes more and more a real ty there is an increasing tendency among Republican to study availability, and to talk up Gen. Sherman and Secretary Lincoln. The disposition to have a hurrah-boys campaign is growing decidedly and notably among epublicans heretofore prominent in the factions.

Some favor Gen. Sherman, others Secretary Lincol A campaign with banners and trumpets, with "March-ing Through Georgia" for the song, and the General at the head, is seriously discussed. Those who favor this idea profess to believe that it would be the easiest thing in the world, between now and the meeting of the Convention, to work it to fever heat and capture the Convention. Districts in a number of States are said to be inoculated with this, and enthusiastic persons, a of them known to be on terms with Senator John Sher

man, talk about a prairie fire being nothing to it.
Regarding Lincoln there is a similar sentiment. It is
all sentiment, in fact. Some think that Lincoln's name would be a victory already half won, that many war Democrate all over the country would support him, that every trace of division and lukewarmuess would intantly disappear from the party, that his name would travel faster, go further, and sink deeper than any.

Trouble Over the Cruisers.

WASHINOTON, Jan. 5.—There is a row over the new cruisers. The Naval Advisory Board proposed certain changes to John Roach, who declined to make the changes. He asserted that the engines in which the changes were wanted were not his engines, but those of the Boars, bid upon and to be built by him in accordance with the specification if the contract was to stand.

The reason for the desire for change is said to be the severe criticians on the cruisers by competent English authorities. The alleged incompatibility of the different portions of the boats is said to have arisen in consequence of the method in which the Board proceeded with the work of planning the construction. The vari-ous divisions of the Board—constructors, civil and navi-engineers, &c.—undertook their respective portions of the work separately, and approved each other's plans as a matter of complaisance rather than after any critical review of the probable result of the combination of the pet schemes of the members.

Brooklyn Imagination Hampant.

Brooklyn; in a drawing room. Hathetic young woman to New Year's caller: Have you
seen those beautiful Halian sunsets of late? They are
too lovely. They are making of Brooklyn Heights almost as romantic a spot as the Riviera.
Gruff Father—My child, hold up. If you don't curb
that reckless imagination you will believe the East
River to be a Rhine, Blackwell's Island prison to be a
castle, the Newtown Creek to be a blue Danube, and
towanus Canal to be a River Dec.
A. Y. W. (blushing)—Oh, paw!

Young Cynles.

In the Irving Literary Gazette, which is published monthly by the children of Public School No. 9. in Brooklyn, occurs the following editorial paragraph: "It is beautiful to behold at a wedding the sorrow-stricken air of the parent as by gives the bride away," when you know that for the least nears he has been trying his best to get her off his hands."

Weak lungs are strengthened and pleurisy pains sromptly relieved by Dr. Jayne's Espectorant. -4de.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCKETY.

Whatever it may have been in the days of Petrus Stuyvesant or Myndert Van Schaick, there is no doubt at all that New Year's Day is now the least popular holiday in the wh year. It commemorates nothing but the flight of time, of which no one past the age of 20 cares to be reminded, and it comes at a season when out-of-door sports are absolutely con-trolled by the freaks and caprices of the atmosphere, and when home pleasures, good cheer, and good will have been exhausted by its immediate predecessor, Christmas. This year the New Year festival was particularly depressing. The weather made a lib-eral contribution of dispiriting influence, and depressing. the fact that no one was out, and yet no one was supposed to be at home, with the universal closing of the shops and the deserted streets seen through the medium of a thick fog, con-verted the gay and festive capital of a few days before into something gloomy enough to repre-

sent a November Sunday in London. The parties to the country fared very little better than those who stayed and grumbled at some. The snow had spoiled the skating, and the thaw had spoiled the sleighing. So there was nothing left to enjoy but those old wornout pleasures of flirting and eating-both of which could have been more satisfactorily indulged in at Delmonico's or the Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Miss Astor, and Miss Work were brave enough to start at an early hour for Garden City, where they were met by a number of hunting men, and doubtless enjoyed the trip and each other's society. The sleighing was about as good as it was at Jerome Park, where Mr. Grenville Kane took a party and entertained them with a most excellent luncheon, the appetite for which was not

due to exercise or diversion in the open air.

The largest and gayest parties were at West Waterbury had a cheerful number of guests, but probably the best entertainment of the day, and the nearest approach to festivity, was the dinner given at Delmonico's by the Earl of Cork and Orrery and Viscount Dungarvan. Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Francklyn, and Mr. and Miss McAllister were among the guests, and the dinner was both good and gay. The hosts took leave of their New York friends at the end of the banquet and sailed for home on the following day.

All the debutantes and many of the older belies were present at the german given by Miss Furniss on New Year's eve. The spacious mansion in the Fifth avenue was just full enough o make the scene gay and pretty without interfering with the dancing. Miss Schieffelin, Miss Strong, and Miss Lanier all looked particularly well, as did also Miss Urquhart of New Orleans, a sister of Mrs. James B. Potter.

who is spending the winter here.

The Charity ball, at the Metropolitan Opera House, fulfilled the most sanguine hopes of its friends and patrons. The ball was excellent in every respect, and infinitely superior in point of arrangement and detail to any that have gone before it. The boxes were well filled with the best society people, and the floor crowded with the usual motley throng, embracing all ages, sects, and nationalities, which make a public ball more interesting to the lookers on than the storeotyped dances and gatherings at Delmonico's and private houses, where the same people in almost the same clothes say the same things and dance the same dances night after night. The new opera house was well tested as a dancing hall on this occasion, and was pronounced by all to be admirably well adapted for all public balls, but especially—so the knowing ones said—for mas-querades, as the boudoirs in the rear of the boxes afforded such excellent meeting places for intrigue and flirtation. The newness and freshness of the whole building was also approvingly remarked upon by many old freuenters of Academy balls, who had painfully lively recollections of the slough of despond brough which they had frequently forced their way in a futile attempt to secure suppor for themselves or the ladies with them. The ball was kept up until a late hour, and was unmisakably enjoyed by all who took part in it.

The return of Col. Mapleson's troupe and the ttraction of Patti and Crispino drew a large audience to the Academy on Friday evening. The proscenium boxes, as usual, made a good display of youth and beauty, and as most of the young people went afterward to Miss Jesula ansing's german, full dress, as it is known and freely remarked upon at the other opera

ouse, was almost universal. On Monday evening the first of what will probably be a long series of amateur performances will take place at the Madison Glub Thetre, and promises, according to the report of those who have seen the rehearsals, to be a very perfect and enjoyable representation of the play, with very nearly the same cast, will be opeated at Orange on the 19th inst. before the Dramatic Club, and under the supervision of Mrs. Teall, formerly Miss Florence Bissell.

Visitors at Lenox during the last autumn cason will remember the beautiful representation of Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women." in a series of tableaux, which was given at Mrs. Burton Harrison's. Miss Anna Murray as Iphigenia, Mrs. Potter as Helen of Troy, and Miss Lawrence as Joan of Arc will not readily be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to see them. These tableaux are to be repeated, and the "Portrait of a Marquise" iven with them, at the Madison Square Theatre on the afternoons of Feb. 8 and 9, for the penefit of the Bartholdi pedestal fund.

Amateur acting seems to be as much the rage n England as it is here, and during the holiday season every country house of note in the land has had its miniature stage and its little troups of makebelleve actors and actresses, In London, however, and at several provincial towns it is becoming quite common to hire music halls and theatres for amateur performances, for which tickets are sold in aid of benevolent institutions, and in reference to which an English journal remarks that "private which an English journal remarks that "private theatricals are fast losing their distinguishing characteristic of privacy, and are as well advertised and as well known to the public as the performances at any of the theatres." As a matter of fact, however, the publicity is no greater than at any bazaar or fancy fair given in aid of charitable objects, where great laddes are advertised to appear as saleswomen, and where Brown, Jones, or Robinson cheerfully pays down his half crown for the privilege of gazing at real princesses, duchesses, and countries in every London season. The grandes dames of Paris hit upon a clever expedient to cheat the public and preserve themselves from the odious gaze of the vulgar crowd while they secured the desired remunerative result for their pet charity by advertising their appearance at a bazaar to be given, and then sending their maids, drossed in their clothes, to represent them. As a matter of tasts and good looks, probably the exhibition of soubrettes was more satisfactory than would have been that of their titled mistresses.

Cards are out for balls at Mrs. William Astor's and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer's, which will probably be the most brilliant and beautiful dances of the season.

Mrs. Gibert's and Mrs. Leavitt's balls, next week, the second F. C. D. C. on the 14th, and the Assembly on the 17th, will keep un the spirite of the gay world for the next fortingst.

The next meeting of the Ninsteenth Century Club will be held at Mr. Courtland Palmer's on Friday evening.

The gay season in Washington was opened by the President's reception on New Year's Day, and the serious business of life will now begin there among the wives and daughters of prominent public men. Receptions, balls, and dinner hour is announced as 8 o'clock instead of 6:30 or 7, as heretolore. Three o'clock breakfasts are also talked about as a novel form of entortalisment which has not yet reached the benighted beau monde of this city. With the ordinary distribution of the twenty-tour hours, supposing that theatricals are fast losing their distinguishing characteristic of privacy, and are as well adver-